Annexure 39

A COMPREHENSIVE COURSE ON ANAYLITICAL SHARE / COMMODITY AND CURRENCY MARKET

Class 01:- Why does the stock market exist?
 Class 02:- How does someone make money in the stock market?
 Class 03:- Why do people lose money in the Stock Market?
 Class 04:- What are the risks of investing in stocks?
 Class 05:- Why does the stock market goes up and down?
 Class 06:- How to invest in the stock market without taking anyone help?
 Class 07:- What is DEMAT and Trading Account and Trading terminal?
 Class 08:- What is the difference between investing and trading?
 Class 09:- When is the right time to enter and exit from the Stock

Class 11:- Who are stockbrokers and whom to choose? Class 12:- Who are the Investors of the Stock Market? Module 2 - Building blocks of the course Class 13:- Basics of economics Class 14:- Knowing Indian Economy Class 15:- Porter's five forces Class 16:- Know different organised sectors of the Indian economy. Class 17:- Learn to map economy need with sector performance. Class 18:- Learn to map company alignment with sector growth.

Class 10:- What are the ways to Invest in the Stock Market?

Market?

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Class 19:-	Essential	mathematics	for stock	market
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Class 20:- Basics of Microsoft Excel and Important formulae

Module 3 - Fundamental analysis

Class 21:- Introduction of Fundamental analysis

Class 21:- Introduction of Fundamental analysis

Class 22:- Qualitative aspect of fundamental analysis Part 1

Class 23:- Qualitative aspect of fundamental study Part 2

Class 24:- Quantitative part of fundamental study introduction

Class 25:- Financial statement introduction.

Class 26:- Understanding balance sheet of the company

Class 27:- Understanding Profit and Loss statement

Class 28:- Understanding CASH flow statement of the company

Class 29:- Financial ratio analysis part 1

Class 30:- Financial ratio analysis part 2

Class 31:- Financial ratio analysis part 3

Class 32:- Understanding relative valuation and intrinsic valuation difference.

Class 33:- DCF analysis for valuation

Class 34:- Equity research practice

MODULE 4 - Investment portfolio management
Class 35:- Introduction to Equity Portfolio management
Class 36:- Diversification and rebalancing in portfolio management Class 37:- Active and passive portfolio management
Module 5- Futures & Options
Class 38:- Introduction to risk management
Class 39:- Derivative Market overview
Class 40:- Understanding Future contracts
Class 41:- Understanding Future pricing, premium and discounts
Class 42:- Leverage, margin, M2M and payoffs
Class 43:- Risk management scenarios with Future contracts
Class 44:- Understanding Call options
Class 45:- Understanding Put Options
Class 46:- Understanding option pricing
Class 47:- Risk management solutions using options
Module 6 - Options Trading Strategies
Class 48:- Covered Call option strategy.
Module 6 orientation - Option trading strategies
Class 49:- Married Put
Class 50:- Bull Call Spread
Class 51:- Bear Put Spread
Class 52:- Protective Collar

Class 53:- The Long Straddle

Class 54:- The Long Strangle

Class 55:- Long call butterfly Spread

Class 56:- Iron Condor

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Class 57:- Iron Butterfly

Class 58:- Long and short Strangle

Class 59:- PCR and max pain ratio

Module 7 - Technical analysis

Class 60:- Do I need to learn technical Analysis?

Class 61:- Core Concept of Technical Analysis

Class 62:- Chart Patterns (Rectangles)

Class 63:- Chart Patterns ( Flags )

Class 64:- Chart Patterns ( Triangles )

Class 65: Chart Patterns (Head)

Class 66:- Chart Patterns (Cup with Handles)

Class 67:- Why not go for technical analysis as an investor?

Class 68:- Challenges of technical analysis for traders?
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Module 8 - Trivia and unusual scenarios in the stock market Class 69:- Investing Vs Trading Vs Gambling

Class 70:- Why does sometimes stock price goes down on good news and up on bad news?

Class 71:- What is emotional/Behavioural finance?

Class 72:- PO, Stock Split, Buyback, MERGER AND ACQUISITION

Class 73:- Taxes and other Fees impact in India for Stock Investing
Class 74:- Tax saving/harvesting techniques Module 9:- case studies on stock market
Class 75:- Tulip Mania of 1637
Class 76:- The great depression of 1929
Class 77:- Harshad Mehta scam
Class 78:- Ketan Parekh Scam
Class 79:- The banking crisis of 2008
Class 80:- Case of Kingfisher airlines
Class 81:- Satyam computers scam
Class 82:- Fall of Enron
Class 83:- Rise and fall of Unitech
Class 84:- Rise and fall of JP Associate
Class 85:- Ten companies which gave the best return in India
Class 86:- Ten companies which collectively eroded the maximum wealth of Indian Investors
Class 87:- Revival of Eicher Motors
Module 10:- Career, consulting and business opportunities in stock market in India.
Class 88:- Different job roles and skill set requirement in Stock Market
Class 89:- Exposure on advisory and Consulting opportunities in stock market
Class 90:- How to start your own business in Stock market?
Prepare Yourself before you appear

COMMODITY MARKET COMPREHENSIVE COURSES

- Basics of commodity Trading and concepts of crude oil
- > 100 questions on Quiz on Commodity trading course (Multiple choice questions)
- Understanding derivatives
- classification of commodity and factors affecting commodity market
- Pricing on future contract
- Correlation among commodity, bond and stock market
- Hedging, Speculation and Arbitrage
- Crude oil trading process (Guide lines, Reason for trading in crude, crude oil trading options)

Course content

25 sections

Introduction to Commodity Trading1 lecture • 1min

Commodity Trading Course Content

Classification commodity, factors affect commodity & correlation with bond stock3 lectures • 49min

- Classification commodity
- Factors affecting commodity
- Correlation among commodity ,bond and stock

Soft commodity, Soft vs Hard commodity and Soft commodity trading strategies.

Soft commodity, difference Soft vs Hard commodity and trading

 Soft commodity trading strategies, its risk management, commodity trader quality

Understanding derivative and pricing on future contract2 lectures •

- Understanding derivative
- Pricing on future contract

Basic Principles of Hedging, Speculation and Arbitrage

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Concept commodity Trading, basics of crude oil and crude oil trading process

Concept commodity Trading and basics of crude oil

Crude oil trading process

- Crude oil trading process
- Crude Oil Vs Natural Gas

DAU Theory1 lecture • 11min

Basics of DAU Theory

Technical Indicators

- Technical Indicators part 1
- Technical Indicators part 2

Price action trading without Indicator and candlestick patterns

Price action trading without Indicator and candlestick patterns

15 more sections

as an investor in stock markets, you must have often come across the term: forex trading or currency trading. Well, it might be perhaps not as popular as investing in stocks, but it is definitely an investment segment with good opportunities. You must, however, know the right trading strategies to get returns from your investments in the forex exchange. But before that let's understand the key concepts of the foreign exchange market.

Global forex exchange

The global foreign exchange market comprises investors from different countries, investing in the major currencies of the world. Apart from individual investors, there are participants such as corporates, national banks, forex broker companies, investment management companies, and so on. You can invest in global currency trading in two ways:

1. Currency market futures

Here, you can take positions of the major currencies. It requires entering into a formal contract to purchase or sell currencies at a predetermined price on a specified future date.

2. Spot market/cash market

In contrast to currency market futures, spot or cash market provides the facility of buying or selling on foreign currencies, for immediate physical delivery, on a predetermined spot date. The forex exchange rate on currencies is known as spot exchange rate.

Forex trading in India

In India, you can only trade in currency futures, and there is no provision for spot/cash transactions. Currency trading is allowed in stock exchanges, like the Bombay Stock Exchange, National Stock Exchange and Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd (MCX). The currency trading marfket is open from 9pm to 5pm, and you are required to open a forex trading account. You can trade in currency futures on only four currency pairs: Indian Rupee (INR) vs Euro (EUR), INR vs Great Britain Pound (GBP), INR vs United States Dollar (USD) and INR vs Japanese Yen (JPY). Further, forex trading in India allows cross-currency futures and options in three currency pairs: EUR vs USD, GBP vs USD and USD vs JPY.

Example of a basic forex trading strategy

Traders' decision to trade forex depends on technical analysis or market news, which triggers trade signals such as buy and sell decisions. Most successful forex traders build a strategy over time.

Here is an example of a basic forex trading strategy that will help you understand how forex trading is influenced by changes in the international market. Let's assume a trader expects the value of the US dollar to rise. The current rate of exchange between AUD/USD is 0.67. It implies that it takes USD 0.67 to buy AUD 1.00.

Assume that the trader was right and that, indeed, the interest rate in the USA changes. The dollar has become stronger, and the exchange rate of AUD/USD changes to 0.45, meaning it will now take USD 0.45 to buy AUD 1.00. If the trader had gone long on AUD and short on USD, he could profit from the changes in the foreign exchange rate.

Some good Forex exchange trading strategies

According to market experts, all the good forex trading strategies involve both technical and fundamental analysis to assess the suitability of buying and selling of currency pairs. A good currency trading strategy can help you to not only receive returns from your investments but also to have a sound risk-management system in place. Here's a list of some good forex trading strategies:

- 1. Price action trading: Here, you are required to study the historical prices of currencies. You can use the following technical techniques within the overarching framework of this strategy:
- Length of trade: You can use different time periods, like shortterm, medium-term, and long-term to analyze the price of currencies.
- Entry and exit points: Knowing the support level (the low price point of a currency over a period of time) along with the resistance level (the high price level of a currency over a

period of time) to determine the entry (purchase) and exit (selling) points respectively. You can know both the points for forex trading using :

- Fibonacci retracement: Using the mathematical Fibonacci's sequence of numbers, you are required to identify a major movement of currency price and then apply it to the starting point.
- Candlestick charts: This can allow you to visually identify the price fluctuations such as the highs and lows.
- Identification of trends: You can identify trends via the price action mechanism to identify trends, assess a viable riskmanagement model and determine your entry position.
- Oscillators: This can help you identify the risk to reward ratio, especially when the market price correction of a particular currency is reaching its end. Relative Strength Index (RSI),
 Commodity Channel Index (CCI) and stochastics are among the common examples for oscillators.
- Technical indicators: These include chart analysis tools to measure variables such as price averages, market volatility etc. The indicators can help you know about the price movement of currencies.
- 2. Range trading strategy: This technical analysis involves identifying the key support and resistance levels to determine the timing for execution of currency trading. At times, price action is used together with oscillators in this strategy. While this forex trading strategy can allow for a greater number of

- trading opportunities along with identification of a suitable risk to reward ratio, the process involved for technical analysis is often lengthy and cumbersome.
- 3. Trend trading strategy: You can use this forex exchange trading strategy by identifying the directional strength of the market. You can use variables such as length of trade and entry/exit points to buttress this strategy. Though strong trends can allow you to zero in on a suitable currency trading strategy, this again is time-consuming, given the multiplicity of variables required for technical analysis.
- 4. Position trading strategy: This long-term forex exchange trading strategy primarily considers fundamental factors. Here, minor fluctuations of currency prices are not considered. While this strategy is less time-consuming, it provides for determining a suitable risk to reward ratio.
- 5. Day trading strategy: Here, all positions are closed in a day's trading session. It can provide for a greater number of forex trading opportunities.
- 6. Forex scalping strategy: This currency trading strategy involves frequent short-term trades, within a short time interval, for getting minimal returns. The time period can range from 30 minutes to 1 minute. It provides for the largest number of currency trading opportunities, although the risk to reward ratio is low.
- 7. Swing trading: This is a medium-term speculative forex exchange trading strategy, where you have to consider: trending markets and range bounds (buying at support trends

and selling at resistance trends). To determine entry and exit points oscillators and indicators are used.

8. Carry trade strategy: A key forex trading strategy involves borrowing a particular currency at a lower rate and simultaneously investing in a currency that provides a high yield rate. This can provide for a positive carry of trade. This strategy is directly contingent upon interest rate fluctuations of the particular currencies.

Conclusion:

Thus, you can choose a viable strategy for trading in the foriegn exchange market after considering crucial factors, like trading opportunities, risk to reward ratio, and the time involved in carrying out the fundamental/technical analysis. For forex trading in India, do remember to choose a reliable financial partner for opening your forex trading account. Look for features, like hassle-free account opening, zero AMC, zero percent brokerage, and decades of trust.

- Completely understand how the FOREX Market works.
- How to choose a Broker and Open a FOREX Trading Account.
- Understand Pips, Points and Lots.
- Understanding Leverage and Short Selling.
- Understand FOREX Terminology: Bid, Ask, Spread, etc.
- Understand how to use Technical Analysis and Fundamental Analysis.
- Master Technical Analysis: Candlestick Patterns, Chart Patters, Volume and Technical Indicators.
- How to send Orders and different Order Types.

Course content

- About Your Instructor
- What You'll be Able To Do After This Course
- What You'll Learn in This Course
- What's Expected of You
- Important Changes to be aware of

The History Of Money6 lectures • 35min

- Barter and Gold
- Paper Money
- Gold Standard
- Bretton Woods
- End of the Gold standard
- Discussion

The Forex Market & Quotations.

- How to make Money
- Currency Pairs
- Major Pairs & Cross Pairs
- Market Structure Explained

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FOREX Terminology

- Price Terminology
- Pips
- Lots
- Pip Value Calculation
- Leverage
- Short Selling

Brokers

- Warning: Beware of Scammers
- How to Choose a Broker?
- A book vs B book brokers
- ECN brokers and Commissions
- The broker that i recommend
- Shareable Ressources Google Sheet
- Live and Simulation Accounts

Different Ways Of Analysi

Technical Analysis VS Fundamental Analysis

Charts and Trends5 lectures •

Charting Tool: Trading view

- Candles, Candlestick Charts & Line Charts
- Trends & Trendlines
- Channels, Supports & Resistances
- Volume

Chart Patterns6 lectures •

- What Are Chart Patterns
- Double/Multiple Tops and Bottoms
- Ascending/Descending Triangles
- Symmetrical Triangles
- Wedges
- Important Changes to be aware of

Technical Analysis/Indicators

- Technical Indicators
- Simple Moving Averages
- Moving Averages Crossover
- Bollinger Bands
- Relative Strength Index (RSI)
- Fibonacci

Fundamental Analysis

- Fundamental Analysis Explained
 - Economic Calendar

THANK YOU,

BE WISE, BE RICH

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